The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed that the Pennſylvania Population Company ſtill continue to [illegible] portions of their Land ſituated on the waters of Lake Erie, on French Creek, and other branches of navigable waters that fall into the Ohio, to actual ſettlers, at moderate prices and extenſive credit. The Company having paid attention to opening Roads, erecting Mills, &c. for the accommodation of their ſettlers, and the [illegible] of [illegible] that attends the firſt ſettlement of a new country being removed, it is expected the liberal terms of ſale, together with the [illegible] advantages their lands poſſeſs, will induce rapid emigration from the [illegible] ſettled ſtates; as their lands are alſo patented, the title is thereby ſecured in [illegible] from [illegible] the quality of their lands are equal, if not ſuperior, to any now ſettling in America, well watered, and covered with a [illegible] timber, and the climate remarkably healthy. New ſettlers can be furniſhed with proviſions at reduced prices, from the [illegible] in the country. For the [illegible] accommodation of the public the Managers of this Company have their Agents ſtationed on the waters of Beaver creek in Beaver county, at the town of [illegible] Meadville in Crawford county, [illegible] the Office of the [illegible] in the town of Greenfield, eaſt [illegible] of the Triangle [illegible] the weſt line of the State of New York, [illegible] from the [illegible] accommodated with an extenſive choice of valuable land.

JUDAH COLT, [illegible]

Greenfield, [illegible]
May 8, 1801.

RESERVE TRACT

In the Town of Erie,

FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the [illegible] of [illegible] Books [illegible] Subſcribers [illegible] town of Erie [illegible] Sale of the Reſerve Tract [illegible] received [illegible] One fifth [illegible] the time of Sale, [illegible] two months [illegible] within [illegible] three years [illegible] ſhall be [illegible] that time [illegible] amount [illegible] tract [illegible] be forfeited unleſs [illegible] years from the [illegible] ſettlement on the Tract, [illegible] cultivate [illegible] the [illegible] erect there [illegible] lowing the [illegible] patent to [illegible] made [illegible] ment.

THOMAS REES, [illegible]

Erie, April [illegible] 1801.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS,

Juſt Received and now opening, for ſale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY,

CONSISTING of [illegible] Fine and Ruſſia ſheetings, [illegible] cotton and linen checks, a few pieces of [illegible] ginghams, [illegible] a very [illegible] and beautiful aſſortment of common Tea Ware and China.

Theſe Goods have all been purchaſed for caſh, and are now [illegible] reduced prices [illegible]

Pittſburgh, May [illegible], 1801.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber living on [illegible] two miles below [illegible] White's mill, [illegible] on the night of the 4th [illegible] a [illegible] COLT, [illegible] 3 years old, [illegible] grey, [illegible] round, with [illegible] he was pricked in the [illegible] hind foot, which made him lame, and [illegible] he is between 14 and 15 hands high. It is conjectured that he has been taken over the Ohio into the Indian country. Whoever apprehends ſaid thief [illegible] the owner may get [illegible] and the thief brought to puniſhment, ſhall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars and reaſonable charges for the [illegible] paid by

[illegible] PATTEN, Senior.

☞ Gentlemen in different parts of the United States who have received the propoſals and undertaken to obtain ſubſcriptions for the *Country Gazette of the United States*, are requeſted to return them by the 1ſt day of June, in order that the publication may be commenced, or a relinquiſhment of the object take place. All perſons deſirous of becoming ſubſcribers are requeſted to forward their names, immediately, as the publication will not be commenced unleſs the number ſtipulated (500 excluſive of the preſent Country Subſcribers to the Daily Gazette) ſhould be obtained. Thoſe diſpoſed to become Subſcribers need only tranſmit their *names* at preſent—the advance money will be demanded on the receipt of the firſt number.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1801.

Six Pence Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in St. Clair townſhip, Allegheny county, an apprentice to the Blackſmith trade, named ROBERT WILCOCKS, about 16 years of age, about 5 feet [illegible] high, round full face, black hair, dark complexion; he had on a blue cloth round about jacket, tow troſers, and moccaſons.—Whoever takes up and delivers ſaid apprentice to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, but no charges.

ROBERT KINCAID.

May 12, 1801.

Taken up adrift in the Ohio river, and ſecured on Croſs's iſland, a ferry flat, [illegible] feet long, has iron [illegible] on each [illegible] The owner is [illegible] the expence of taking up [illegible] the ſame.

NATHANIEL [illegible]

Ten Dollars Reward.

[illegible] houſe of John M'Walters, [illegible] they will [illegible] William [illegible] be had, ſhall receive the above [illegible]

SAMUEL CREIGH.

Pittſburgh, April 22, 1801.

N. B. I caution all perſons from purchaſing them.

April 21, 1801.

FOR SALE

ON [illegible]

JOSEPH ASHETON.

April [illegible] 1801.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber purchaſed a [illegible] of land from a certain John Miller, [illegible] townſhip, Allegheny county, but now of the ſtate of Kentucky, and in payment thereof gave three bonds, two of [illegible] each, and the other for [illegible] in Auguſt 1800, [illegible] and whereas it appears that the ſaid Miller [illegible] a ſufficient title [illegible] I hereby forewarn all perſons from [illegible] of ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until the title is made complete to me.

WILLIAM M'ELHENNY.

May 1, 1801.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber's farm near Braddock's Fields on the Monongahela, about the middle of March laſt, a bay *MARE COLT*, with a blaze in her face, one glaſs eye, one fore and hind leg black, and two years old. Whoever takes up the above deſcribed Colt, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

RHEINHART ANTIS.

May 1, 1801.

A variety of
BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONTINUATION OF LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE MARYLAND, ARRIVED AT NEW YORK.]

LONDON, (Sunday) March [illegible].

According to the ſtatements in the *Moniteur* of the 22d inſt. which we received yeſterday, the expedition has not approached the coaſt on the 4th ult. at this period however, two French frigates, La Juſtice, and L'Egyptienne, having on board 10,000 muſkets, a ſupply of ammunition, and 600 men, one hundred of whom were engineers, had entered Alexandria in ten days from Toulon: It is added that twenty ſmall veſſels, with military ſtores, had likewiſe arrived in ſafety. Menou, in his diſpatches to the Chief Conſul, which he ſent by [illegible] and Dolcoſt [illegible] in the St. Philip [illegible] who landed at Frejus on the 12th, ſpeaks in confident terms of his means to reſiſt the menaced attack of the Britiſh and Turkiſh armies.

From the prevalence of Weſt and South Weſt winds, the Admiralty remains without advices of the Baltic Fleet, ſince its entering the Cattegat on the 17th.

Of Gantheaume's ſquadron nothing is known ſince the 10th inſt. Apprehenſion is the general attendant on incertitude, and the principle, we hope, will be admitted in apology for our fears, that he will effect the object of his enterprize.

By the Mayflower, arrived at Guernſey, we yeſterday received letters from Madeira, dated the 5th inſt. By theſe we receive the [illegible] intelligence that Admiral Calder, [illegible] formed by ſome veſſel which he ſpoke at ſea, and which are ſuppoſed to have been appointed for the purpoſe by the French government, as to the deſtination of Admiral Gantheaume, has ſailed for the Weſt Indies.

[We feel much reſtrained from being enabled to inſert the following paragraph reſpecting the Britiſh [illegible] captain Church, which was ſaid [illegible] to have met the ſame calamity as the Invincible of 74 guns, admiral Tottie's flag ſhip, which, with many hundred lives, was totally loſt near the port of Yarmouth, on its deſtination to join the three admirals, viz. Sir Hyde Parker, Lord Nelſon and Sir C. Fairfax in the Baltic, and there act [illegible] the Ruſſians, Swedes, and Danes.

On the [illegible] of February, Sir R. Calder's [illegible] the Prince of Wales of 98 guns, with the [illegible] and Juſte, of 80; Courageux, [illegible] and Spencer, of 74; and Diamond, of [illegible] Madeira. They did not [illegible] the next day for the Canaries, [illegible] whence they proceed to Martinique. [illegible] convey the pleaſing [illegible] of accounts from the Topaze frigate, captain Church, for whole fate the moſt ſerious apprehenſions had been entertained. She arrived at Madeira in company with the Hauteux ſloop and 80 ſail of merchantmen, on the 26th of February, and failed [illegible] for the Weſt Indies.

The Topaze frigate has detained and ſent [illegible] Daniſh and two Swediſh [illegible]

The Thames frigate has arrived at Madeira.

[illegible] ſome time ſince announced that the [illegible] Miniſter at our Court had made to government [illegible] of the moſt cordial attachment of his Maſter to this country; ſeveral of our public prints, however, accepting the [illegible] ſtatements of the Pariſian Journals, have aſſerted [illegible] of a republican army debarking at Algiers, aſſiſted by that government, and marching from thence to reinforce their army in Egypt, &c.—The fact is diametrically the reverſe, and Algiers, inſtead of favouring the views of France on Egypt, is declared hoſtility with the Republic, and is anxious to contribute to their expulſion from Africa.

The Algerine Ambaſſador ſome days ſince notified to the Miniſters the receipt of intelligence from his Court, that the French Envoy who has lately reſided at Algiers, and where, with a view to induce the friendſhip of the Dey towards France, and to excite him to hoſtility with England, he has expended immenſe ſums of money, has been diſmiſſed, and ordered to inform the French government, that preliminary to any negociation they might offer to the Algerine State, muſt be the evacuation of Egypt by her troops:—upon this condition, Algiers had conſented to four months armiſtice, which had been prolonged under an opinion that this ſtipulation would be complied with, and upon this condition alone would ſhe liſten to any overture for the re-eſtabliſhment of Peace. We have the farther pleaſure to ſtate, that on Thurſday laſt, the Ambaſſador, who likewiſe holds the diſtinguiſhed ſtation of High Admiral of Algiers, officially communicated to Miniſters, that the Dey, in teſtimony of his friendſhip for his Britannic Majeſty, had ordered that a Knight of Malta, and 263 Malteſe, who had been captured by his cruizers previous to the reduction of La Valette by the Britiſh, and ſold into ſlavery, ſhould be liberated without ranſom (which would have amounted to upwards of 150,000£.) confiding them ſubjects of his Majeſty, and has directed that whatever ſupplies of proviſions may be wanted by the garriſons of Malta or Minorca, ſhall be furniſhed [illegible] States.

In our laſt Number was expreſſed our conviction that the reports in the French papers of a rupture between the Mahrattas and the India Company was unfounded; ſubſequent accounts enable us to announce them to have been wholly void of truth.—[illegible] the defeat of Doondeah, and retreat of the troops under the orders of Col. Welleſley, ſeveral detachments from Mahratta army made an excurſion along the banks of the Malperbee, for the purpoſe of inforcing the payment of the revenue and collecting the contributions of the ſmall tributary powers. Through ignorance, or to promote ſome ſiniſter purpoſe, a report was propagated that their movements were directed in hoſtility againſt our army, and that Col. Welleſley who, it was added, had been involved in ſkirmiſhes with the Peiſhwa's army, had been compelled to fall back to ſuch extent, in fact [illegible] the report prevail, that our government in India thought proper officially to contradict it.

Some of the followers of Doondeah, who [illegible] his defeat, having excited confidential [illegible] to the north of [illegible], where they were aſſembling in force, the Peiſhwa requeſted the [illegible] of the Britiſh to ſuppreſs them, and a detachment from lieut. col. Stevenſon's [illegible] at the date of the laſt diſpatch [illegible] againſt the inſurgents, together with a [illegible] body of Mahrattas, *commanded by* [illegible]

[illegible] circumſtances were neceſſary to [illegible] the [illegible] amity [illegible] between the two governments, the preſent [illegible] of the court of Poonah, [illegible] afford [illegible] evidence [illegible] the reported [illegible] We have before mentioned the pending [illegible] between the [illegible] and the Jeypoor [illegible] by overland diſpatch of Wed[illegible] enables us to ſtate, that the Rajahs of [illegible] and [illegible] engaged in preparations [illegible] and at Poonah, where the account had created great ſenſation [illegible] they had actually taken the field [illegible] whoſe exceſſive wealth had long rendered him the object [illegible] from the Mahrattas, to whom he [illegible] is [illegible] ſaid to have [illegible] He has ordered [illegible] general muſter of the troops [illegible] exerted to [illegible] of exigency [illegible] to take the field in perſon [illegible] from the proſpect of [illegible] where the [illegible] of the [illegible] independence.

We [illegible] that the India Company [illegible] with the Burmah government [illegible] on [illegible] We are now [illegible] a date as the [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] country [illegible] may be [illegible] colonies of [illegible] of very ſuperior [illegible] ſettlers [illegible]

The [illegible] increaſed number of foreign veſſels [illegible] Calcutta [illegible] the [illegible] and the conſequent extenſion of [illegible] the [illegible] attention [illegible] to have in contemplation [illegible] to prevent the further growth of the evil.

[illegible] by the 25th [illegible] the French in Egypt, that all the [illegible] on the Malabar coaſt [illegible] A Frenchman who had [illegible] at Oude and [illegible] correſpondence with the [illegible] by [illegible] contract [illegible] been taken into cuſtody.

The trial of the [illegible] for [illegible] of that veſſel, is [illegible] to take place at the [illegible] and whether [illegible] That part of the report which aſcribed the loſs of the ſhip to the ignorance of a Harwich pilot, is inaccurate, as there was not any pilot from that town on board.

The only Daniſh ſhips of war which had to the date of the laſt accounts [illegible] from Copenhagen Road, to defend the [illegible] of the Sound, in addition to the [illegible] and gun boats previouſly ſtationed there, [illegible] of the Zealand, of 74 guns; Holſtein, of 60; Iris, of 40, and the Serpent brig.

Our letters from Hamburgh declare the [illegible] of the Duke of Parma having renounced Parma, in favour of the Grand Dukes to be wholly unfounded.

The French, by valuable preſents, have lately ſought to conciliate the native powers of India, with a view to excite them to hoſtility againſt the Britiſh intereſts; they have ſent from the Mauritius miſſions to Ava, &c. &c.

In September laſt a French veſſel was expected at Rangoon, to convey to the iſle of France a variety of valuable preſents which had been prepared by the King for the late Gen. Malartic, in return for the others which Gen. Malartic had ſent to him.

IRELAND.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 17.

"The accounts which have been recently publiſhed in this country, afford but an imp[illegible] ea of its ſituation. I am aſſured by ſome o' e beſt informed perſons from ſeveral parts of that it now contains more wheat and other ain than at the concluſion of 1799, and in gen al of the beſt quality; but two thirds of the ople have been accuſtomed to ſubſiſt entirely on potatoes, whoſe general failure, adding the uſual conſumption of corn, has increaſed e price beyond all precedent; and whilſt the tenſive farmers receive the amount of the fee their land for its laſt year's produce, multi- des are periſhing by want.

" Avarice, to excuſe its want of feeling—its loſity—has aſſerted, that the governors of the ouſe of Induſtry offered to receive and main in the poor of Dublin, and that the propoſiti had been rejected by the government: But ere Houſes of Induſtry as numerous as the bar cks, which, happily for the quiet of the city, eſtabliſhed in almoſt every ſtreet, they would be incompetent to receive a tythe of the in- gent.

" Inſtances of individual wretchedneſs occur all countries, but it remained for Ireland to rrow up the ſoul, by perſonifying famine in re than half its population.

" In Dublin, the ſubſcriptions of the benevo- t, under the immediate auſpices of the Vice- , alleviate the ſufferings of the poor by the ekly diſtributions from kitchens of about 000 quarts of ſoup for a penny each quart, ides what is given at other places; but in the ntry, where there is no ſuch aid, and where people ineffectually offer their labor for ir food, the grave teems with victims to the ious diſeaſes incident to famine.

' It cannot be matter of ſurprize that diſaf- tion, too prevalent before, increaſes with the nts of the many; whilſt the hope of the fu- e is poiſoned by a pretended prophecy, cal- ated to promote the moſt nefarious purpoſes, t the next ſummer will be alike diſtinguiſhed reland for abundance and for ſlaughter.

' Martial law, which I find is to be again bliſhed is an ill ſubſtitute for food—Let them together, and ſhould it be known beyond the ute book, the world will applaud its operati-

' The ſmall farmers and peaſants are unable purchaſe either corn or potatoes for feed, erefore ſcarcity will not terminate with the nmencement of the next harveſt, unleſs nati- l aid is afforded, and I know not how the re- ue of the nation can be more advantageouſly lied, than in feeding its population.

There are vaſt commons and other tracts of l, comparatively uſeleſs, which, tilled by the e, would employ the multitude, whoſe food ld be moſt beneficially paid for their labour, luſive of the preſent conſideration, which ht to be imperative, that without ſome aſſiſt e they muſt periſh.—Nor can it be objected he principle, that farming or traffic would become the ſtate. Even the contents of the aries, ſo providently, and (however injuri- to the public by raiſing to the often unprin- ed will of the ſeller the prices of the market) eceſſarily provided by government, would it ined through another medium, leave an im- ſity of general conſumption."

etter from a young man in the Britiſh artil ry, who went out with Sir Sidney Smith, in uguſt, 1799, on the expedition to the ſiege of cre dated Bethlebem Judea, February 1800, ves the following account of that country:

After the ſiege of Acre, we marched to the of Samaria, in Galilea, where we lay ſix ks, when we got orders to proceed to Jeru- n. We paſſed by the land of Sodom the of January, and encamped on the 26th on Mount of Olives, near Jeruſalem, and upon d of February marched into that city. The ion here is that of Mahomet, and there are eat number of pilgrims. The city which is t as large as Dundee, in Scotland, is 40 s from the ſea; the fineſt building in it is a ple formerly dedicated to the ſun, but now nging to the Turks. There is another tem built over the place were our Saviour was ed and an image of the Virgin Mary, of gold, hich the pilgrims pay their devotion. There be ſeen, likewiſe, the cleft of the rock which when our Saviour gave up the ghoſt. We there three weeks, and then came to this , namely Bethlehem, ten miles from Jeru- n. This town is about as large as Perth, ſome fine ſtreets in it. The place where Saviour was born, is now covered with a cha about as large as the ſteeple of Dundee, re the Chriſtians worſhip.

The moſt remarkable thing in this country, e cheapneſs of proviſions, &c, Wines are to ad at two pence per bottle, lemons one pen. er dozen, oranges the ſame; figs three half e per pound; butter, milk and cheeſe, alſo plenty. It may with propriety be ſtiled land of Promiſe, a land flowing with milk honey, for there is every thing in great abun- e; in ſhort, this country almoſt wants for ing, money being very little uſed. I got a t made at Jeruſalem, of the wood of Leban for two ſhillings, which would have coſt two guineas in Britain."

ULT of the Conference held at Ratiſbon in e Hall of the College of Princes, dictated the Directory of Mentz, on the 24th of Fe uary.

has been decreed in the name of the three eges—

That the Protocal ſhould be opened in ten , that is, on the 6th of March, in order to erate reſpecting the ratification of the Trea Luneville.

That the Directory of Mentz ſhould be eſted to diſpatch a Courier to acquaint th erial Miniſter at Vienna with the foregoin lution.

That after the example of the manner i h the full powers were made out of 24th ecember, 1797, for the Deputation at Ra. , it ſhould be propoſed to the Imperial M at Vienna to authoriſe the principal Com ry of the Emperor at Ratiſbon to ratify th y of Peace, not only in the name of th re, but alſo to expedite the *Conclusum* by h the Diet will ratify the Treaty of Lune directly to Count Cobenzel, at Luneville.

That the Directory of Mentz ſhall com icate to the Principal Commiſſary, in the uſual manner, the reſult of the preſent conference, and requeſt him to obtain from his Imperial Majeſty the neceſſary powers to fulfil the object it has in view.

6. To make the General Directory of the Poſts reſponſible for every delay that may obſtruct the expedition of the *Eſtafettes*, which ſhall this day be tranſmitted to all the States, acquainting them with every thing that has been determined upon.

FRANCE.
ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.
PROCLAMATION.

The Conſuls of the Republic to the French!

Frenchmen,

" A glorious peace has terminated the war of the continent. Your frontiers are extended to the limits aſſigned to them by nature. People for a long time ſeparated from you, again join their brethren and augment your population, your territory, and your force, in the proportion of one ſixth.

" You are indebted for theſe ſucceſſes to the courage of our warriors, to their patience in enduring fatigue, to their paſſion for glory, and to their care of liberty and of their country, but you are alſo indebted to them for the fortunate return of harmony, and to that union of ſentiments and intereſt which have more than once preſerved France from ruin.

While you remained united, your enemies did not hope to vanquiſh you; they hoped you would be conquered by yourſelves, and that the power which had triumphed over their efforts would periſh amid the convulſion, of diſcord and of anarchy.

Their hopes have been diſappointed. May ſuch hopes never riſe again! Be eternally united by the remembrance of our domeſtic misfortunes, and by the conviction of your greatneſs and force. Dread to debaſe by ſervile paſſions a reputation which ſo many exploits have conſecrated to glory and to immortality.

Let a generous emulation render our arts and our induſtry productive, let uſeful labour embelliſh that France which people of all nations ſhall no longer name but with reſpect and admiration, and let the foreigner find once more among you thoſe amiable virtues and endearing hoſpitalities which characteriſe your anceſtors!

Let every profeſſion riſe in proportion to the dignity of the French name, and let commerce, in reſtoring in reſtoring its relations with the other nations, obſerve that fidelity which fixed confidence and aſſiſts fortune, but upon a ſyſtem the influence and permanence of which may be guaranteed by mutual eſteem and intereſt?

Thus our commerce ſhall reſume the rank to which it is entitled—thus the ties which attach to our cauſe the enlightened people of the continent ſhall be ſtrengthened—thus even that nation which is ſtill armed againſt France, ſhall abjure its exorbitant pretenſions, and be ſenſible that no true happineſs with reſpect to nations as well as individuals, can be found but in the proſperity of all.

Buonaparte, Firſt Conſul of the Republic, orders the above proclamation to be inſerted in the bulletin of the laws, and publiſhed, printed, and affixed in all the departments of the Republic.

The Firſt Conſul,
(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

VIENNA, March 12.

Notwithſtanding peace is concluded with France, great preparations are making to place the Auſtrian armies on a reſpectable footing, put the fortreſſes in good condition, fill the magazines, &c. The recruiting of the corps of Auſtrian riflemen is again revived. Natives who inliſt receive 20 florins bounty, and foreigners 20 florins and are only engaged for ſix years. This recruiting, we are aſſured is not with a view to any new wars but merely to repair the great loſſes which the Auſtrian army has ſuffered.

BRUSSELS, March 17.

According to accounts which we have received from Amſterdam, the Dutch fleet in the Texel is completely fitted out and ready for ſea. Admiral Winter is on board of it.

A letter from Weſel from good authority, which was received yeſterday in this city, contains the following:

" Upper Germany is on the point of undergoing a total change in the form of its government. Several Pruſſian regiments of the army of obſervation are in motion towards Hanover. Pruſſia is certainly on the eve of a prodigious aggrandizement. In the mean time, it is remarkable, that couriers between Berlin and Paris are more frequent than ever.

PORTSMOUTH, March 30.

Mr. Mayntz the meſſenger, we underſtand, ſet off late at night on Thurſday ſe'nnight, for France. He is ſaid to be the bearer of diſpatches from Count Stahrenberg, the Imperial ambaſſador, addreſſed either to Count Cobentzel or to the French miniſter of foreign affairs; and it is generally believed, in the beſt informed circles, that he carries with him overtures for opening a negociation for peace with the French government.

The French papers ſtate, that the Engliſh cannot land on any point of Syria, before June, without loſing half their number by the plague, and at this time they cannot paſs the deſart without loſing the other half by heat and thirſt.

It is ſaid at Paris, the King of Pruſſia has cloſed the port of Landen againſt the Engliſh, and that Lord Carysfort has his effects packed ready to leave Berlin, on the arrival of a courier from his court.

American Intelligence.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, (Ver.) March 23.

THE FRESHET

Of laſt week deſtroyed in this and the adjacent counties, more than 2,000,000 dollars of property—mills, bridges, &c.

AMHERST, March 21.
THE RAINS,

It is judged, that at a moderate calculation ſeven thouſand dollars would not indemnify the ſmall town of Milford, for the loſſes ſuſtained by the late remarkable freſhet. Mills, bridges, fences and dams were wrecked and ſwept away, and whole fields of delightful intervail almoſt ruined by the violence of the waters. The proſpect exhibited by the waters flowing through fields, intervails and orchards, is truly indeſcribable. In ſhort, ſuch and ſo wonderous fierce was the riſe of the waters, that it may almoſt with truth be ſaid of the ancient Nile,

" *That the wild deluge overtook the haſte,*
" *Even of the hinds that watched.*"

BOSTON, April 30.
LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS,
FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable gentleman in the Iſland of St. Croix, dated April 3, 1801.

" I haſten to communicate to you ſuch information of the late change which has taken place here, as may be acceptable, though perhaps not pleaſing. On the 31ſt in the morning, appeared off our harbour, 21 ſail of armed veſſels, commanded by Admiral Duckworth, at 11 o'clock, a truce arrived from his ſhip with a ſummons to our General to ſurrender the iſland to his Britannic majeſty, offering terms, that were thought mild; and aſſuring us, at the ſame time, that reſiſtance againſt a force ſo far ſuperior to that of our iſland would but involve the inhabitants in innumerable difficulties; being very illy prepared for defence, it was thought prudent to make the beſt terms we could without bloodſhed; and poſſeſſion was accordingly given on the 1ſt inſtant. St. Bartholomews, St. Martins and St. Thomas have alſo fallen in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, within the laſt 10 days. All the floating property, with the King's ſtores, and debts of every deſcription, together with the property of all the Daniſh Captains, and European Danes, that have never inhabited this colony, ſuffers conſiſcation; thoſe of our unfortunate planters who are in arrears of payment of his majeſty, will be very hard puſhed for payment. His Excellency General Fuller is to command our Iſland; and by him and the Admiral, we are aſſured, that every ſtep will be taken to inſure peace and ſecurity to the inhabitants. This day, however, a Proclamation has been iſſued, on pain of baniſhment and forfeiture of property, to deliver up their arms, and to take the oath of allegiance before the 8th inſtant. Which oath we have ſoftened, in terms, to one of Neutrality. We ſhall be allowed to carry on buſineſs, as formerly, by the Americans being permitted, as uſual, to import every article on the ſame duties, and carry away one half the proceeds of their cargoes, only in ſugar, and the other in rum. 400 troops are quartered here, and two hundred at Weſt End; the officers only are billeted with the inhabitants; our Daniſh ſoldiers and ſailors are about embarking as priſoners, for Martinique.

The officers of the Berceau corvette, it is ſaid, are to receive a thouſand livres per month (more than ſix dollars per day) during the time they have been priſoners to the United States. This order has been given by the Preſident, in conſequence of certain repreſentations of Citizen Pichon. The Berceau as we have before ſtated, is refitting; and it is ſuppoſed will coſt to the tune of between 30 000 and 40,000 dollars!

" Rare news! grand news! moſt certainly all this is!
" It beat *Munroe* and *Randolph* all to pieces."

VERGENNES, (Ver.) February 26.

Several remarkable phenomena have recently been diſcovered in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. A few obſervations, from an undoubted ſource, relative to a ſpring, perhaps may not be uninteresting to the readers of this Gazette. Recent diſcoveries in the ſcience of nature, never fail to engage the attention of the philoſophic and enquiring, mind.

A few miles above the great falls of Niagara, is a remarkale ſpring which iſſues from under a bank, whoſe height is about thirty feet. The peculiarity of this ſpring are the ſingular qualities of the water. It is uncommonly cold and equally clear as water in general. It poſſeſſes nothing offenſive to the ſmell or diſagreeable to the palate. At the head of the ſpring, where it iſſues from the ground, its water appears to be combuſtible. By letting fall a coal of fire into the water, it will take fire equally as quick as powder and flaſhes at the touch of fire, ſimilar to powder. Its appearance when burning reſembles the flame of diſtilled ſpirits; and the only means of extinguiſhing it, is by throwing a quantity of other water upon it. Place the pipe of a ſtove in the ſpring, in a perpendicular poſition, when the water is burning, and on the top of the tube ſet a tea kettle, filled with other water, and the tube will collect the heat ſo remarkably quick, as to cauſe the kettle of water to boil ſooner than it would if placed upon a bed of blackſmith's coals before the bellows. There is nothing which renders it inferior to other water for drink, except its intenſe coldneſs. This ſpring, at the diſtance of a few rods, diſcharges itſelf into the river. When the fire is communicated at the head of the ſpring, it will continue to flaſh and burn till it comes to the confluence of the two ſtreams, and being blended with other water it ſoon becomes extinct. Theſe are undeniable facts, which can be ſufficiently atteſted, with many other remarkable circumſtances.—Should theſe obſervations engage the attention of a philoſophic mind, it will undoubtedly afford a fruitful ſubject for ſpeculation, and in the end perhaps develope to mankind ſome ineſtimable treaſure which thoſe waters may poſſeſs.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

It is important that it ſhould be more generally known, that ſalting down fiſh or fleſh in the common earthenware veſſels, which are all glazed with lead ore, or in any veſſel lined lead, is a very dangerous practice, as the contained in the ſalt brine or pickle diſſolves lead, which, when taken inwardly, is of moſt fatal and poiſonous quantity; and a part of it incorporating with the fleſh or contained in the veſſel, occaſioned lately a ancholy inſtance of its effects.

Extract of letter from a gentleman in New Or- leans, to his correſpondent in this city, dated April 6, 1801.

" There is now a regular poſt eſtabliſhed between this city and Natchez, which leaves on the firſt and third Monday's in every month, ſo as to act in concert with the poſt which leaves Natchez every ſecond and fourth Monday the United States. By this means a ſafe communication is now opened between the United States and this place which has been hitherto much wanted. I preſume letters will be 5 or 6 weeks between this and New-York."

RICHMOND, April 17.

Great curioſity, diſcovered near the Ohio, re- lated in a letter from a gentleman at Fort Harmer, dated February, 7. 1800.

I muſt not cloſe my letter without dealing a little in the wonderful. We have diſcovered the ruins of a very ancient town; it is 90 rods ſquare, ſurrounded with a wall which is at a time, rods thick, and five or ſix feet high, and from the appearance of ſoil two or three growths have already added to the manure; and the preſent timber affords trees ſeven feet diameter on the walls: I cannot give a minute deſcription without delineating it, for which I have not time at preſent. It is four ſquare, with twelve gates, three on each ſide, and very regular; Between the town and the Ohio are regular fortifications, with turrets of obſervation, lines of defence, outworks, &c. In the town are a number of raiſed ground with regular aſcents to them, probably places of worſhip, and canal to lead water from town, eight rods wide; a wall on each ſide which is ſtill thirty feet high in ſome places; the burying grounds, &c. &c. We have made every inquiry of inhabitants and Indians, they can give no ſatisfactory accounts. The Indians ſay their fathers do not know who made them. Then it would be mere conjecture in me to ſtrive to unravel the ſecret. They then are not works of nature, is certain; and that the Indians in their preſent ſtate, have not made them, is as certain; Then it follows, that the preſent Indians are deſcendants of nations once acquainted with arts, or this continent was inhabited by a nation unknown, who are loſt in the revolutions of time, and entirely extinct. For many reaſons I am t to embrace the latter; but let either of the two be true, it convinces me that we know very little reſpecting the firſt peopleing of America.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.

From the [Waſh] National Intelligencer.

LEGHORN BLOCKADED.

Extract of a letter from the Conſul of the United States at Genoa, dated 8th December, 1801.

" I have juſt received a letter from Thomas Appleton, Eſq. of Leghorn, by which he informs me that on the 4th inſtant, the Engliſh Commander ſent him official information that the Port was blockaded, and an order given to all neutral veſſels to depart from the place in 8 days, or they would not be ſuffered to ſail, He then ſent a flag on board to obtain a prologation of that term but received for anſwer that he acted from ſuperior orders, but that Lord Keith is expected hourly in the roads with General Abercombie and the fleet."

LATEST FROM HAMBURG.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, dated 17th March, to a merchant in this city.

" We have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that peace is at length concluded between the Emperor of Germany & the French—What may be the termination of the preſent diſpute between Ruſſia, Sweden Denmark, and England, we are at a loſs to know. Should a declaration of war take place, all neutrality will be at an end, EXCEPT THE AMERICAN AND HAMBURGH FLAGS. This will be advantageous to your commerce. It is, however, our ſincere wiſh that a general peace may be the reſult of all theſe tumults, and that trade may once more flow in its old channel."

The reſearches made by the French in Egypt into every branch of intereſting and ſcientific inquiry, and into the immenſe treaſures of antiquity, which this celebrated country has long concealed, are going on with the greateſt ardour and zeal, and begin to aſſume a regular and methodized ſyſtem. Some of the moſt curious particulars are mentioned in a letter from Citizen Coraboeuf, one of the commiſſion for examining Upper Egypt, dated July 11, 1800.—" He ſays, the geography of Egypt has been nearly compleated by the labours of the commiſſion.—The errors neceſſarily attending topographical admeaſurement, have been corrected by aſtronomical obſervation, ſo that little is now wanting to complete the materials for conſtructing a chart of this famous country from the earlieſt antiquity. The tables of longitude and latitude, determined by C. Nouet, have been printed, and from comparing them with thoſe of Denville, the difference will be found ſo great, as to ſhew the neceſſity of the preſent obſervation. The latitude of Syene, for inſtance, which Eratoſthenes, placed under the tropic, is near forty minutes different from that which has been aſſigned to it. It was a very important object to determine the comparative even of the two ſeas. The traces of the ancient canal have been diſcovered; and from the different levels which have been taken, no doubt can be entertained that the height of the waters of the Red-Sea, exceeds that of the iterranean. A complete knowledge has been obtained of the monuments of antiquity which now remain (the moſt valuable of which are in Upper Egypt) and plans of the ſcite of ancient cities have been taken. Drawings have been taken of the pieces of ſculpture which embelliſh the antique monuments. They repreſent ſacrifices made to the different deities, battles, triumphal arches, &c. In a grotto near to Eſethea, of Lucinea, have been found accounts relative to agriculture, the fiſhery, and navigation. The ſepulchral grottoes of Thebes, which are ſo numerous, and dug with ſo much art, have been carefully examined. Many of them contain mummies in high preſervation, and in rumaging around them, ſeveral rolls of papers have been found, which have enriched many of the members of the commiſſion with ſome of the moſt ancient manuſcripts in the world. But the moſt remarkable and intereſting prize for ſcience which has been diſcovered is two zodiacs, the one engraved at the baſis of a periſtyle at Eſne, the other in the great temple at Dendara. The former indicates the ſolſtice in the ſign of Virgo, the other, which is of later date, ſhews the ſun in Leo, and his approach to Cancer has alſo been ſhewn. The intention of the founders of theſe monuments was certainly to repreſent the preſent ſtate of the heavens when theſe were conſtructed. A compariſon of theſe two zodiacs, which may now be inſtituted, throws back to the moſt remote antiquity, the period of the conſtruction of the temples, and proves in a ſtriking manner the knowledge which the ancient Egyptians poſſeſſed of that aſtronomical phenomenon, the preceſſion of the equinoxes."

We are informed, that the Grand Jury for the diſtrict court held at Charlotteſville, in Virginia, on the [illegible]th ult. among a number of preſentments, have preſented the Candidates for the General Aſſembly, for the county of Albermarle, Amherſt and Louiſa, alſo the candidates for the Senatorial Diſtrict, for giving public feaſts, contrary to an act of aſſembly, and in ſeveral inſtances ſummoned and compelled the candidates themſelves to give teſtimony againſt each other.

New York Mer. Adver.

[The following article appears, in ſubſtance, in two of the New York papers of yeſterday. We republiſh it although we [illegible] and believe it to be untrue.]

A CHALLENGE.

Captain Clark, of the ſloop [illegible], who arrived here yeſterday in 3 days from Norfolk, informs, that the Britiſh frigate Boſton arrived in Hampton Roads 4 days before he failed, and intended waiting for the French frigate Semillante: and that the captain of Semillante had received a Challenge from the captain of the Boſton, to come out and meet him at ſea: to which the French captain replied, that if he would aſſure him on honour, that no other Britiſh ſhip ſhould interfere, he would accept it. The Semillante was lying at Norfolk. It was generally ſuppoſed that a meeting would take place.

[The Boſton is the frigate that fought the French frigate Ambuſcade, ſome years ſince, off Sandy Hook. That action, it will be recollected, took place in conſequence of a *Challenge* from the (*then*) captain of the Boſton, a gallant but in the inſtance of the challenge, certainly an imprudent young man. The Boſton is rated at 32 guns, and is at preſent commanded by Capt. Douglaſs a Scotchman of well tried bravery. The Semillante is rated at 36 guns.]

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

A ſketch of the politics of France, drawn by one of the greateſt ſtateſmen that this or any other age has produced; which ought to be hung up in a conſpicuous place in the council chambers of all nations, to warn them againſt the deſigns of a reſtleſs, bold, and ambitious enemy. To the American States it is peculiarly intereſting at this period, when we are again threatened with the approximation of French intrigue, when our councils are again expoſed to the intrigues and inſults of French miniſters; our harbors to the orgies of French fetes; and our ſtreets to the inſolence, riots, and tyranny of French ſailors.

"THE revolution in France had the relation of France to other nations, as one of its principal objects. The changes, made by that revolution, were not the better to accommodate her to the old and uſual relations, but to produce new ones. The revolution was made, not to make France free, but to make her formidable; not to make her a neighbour, but a miſtreſs; not to make her more obſervant of laws, but to put her in a condition to oppoſe them. To make France truly formidable, it was neceſſary that France ſhould be new modelled. They who have not followed the train of the late proceedings, have been led by deceitful repreſentations (which deceit has made a part of the plan) to conceive, that totally new model of a ſtate, in which nothing eſcaped a change, was made with a view to its internal relations only.†

"In the revolution of France, two ſorts of men were principally concerned in giving a character and determination to its purſuits, the philoſophers and politicians. They took different ways, but they met in the ſame end. The philoſophers had one predominant object, which they purſued with fanatic fury, that is, the utter extirpation of the Chriſtian religion. To that, every queſtion of empire was ſubordinate. They had rather domineer in a pariſh of atheiſts, than rule over a Chriſtian world. Their temporal ambition was wholly ſubſervient to their proſelytizing ſpirit, in which they were not exceeded by Mahomet himſelf.

"They, who have made but ſuperficial ſtudies in the human mind, have been taught to look on religious opinions as the only cauſe of enthuſiaſtic zeal, and ſectarian propagation. But there is no doctrine whatever, on which men can warm, that is not capable of the ſame effect. The ſocial nature of man impels him to propagate his principles, as much as phyſical impulſes urge him to propagate his kind. The paſſions give zeal and vehemence. The underſtanding beſtows deſign and ſyſtem. The whole man moves under the diſcipline of his opinions. Religion is among the moſt powerful cauſes of enthuſiaſm. When any thing concerning it becomes an object of ſuch meditation, it cannot be indifferent to the mind. They who do not love religion, hate it. The rebels to God, perfectly abhor the author of their being. They hate him "with all their heart, with all their mind, with all their ſoul, and with all their ſtrength." He never preſents himſelf to their thoughts, but to menace and alarm them. They cannot ſtrike the ſun out of heaven, but they are able to raiſe a ſmouldering ſmoke, that obſcures him from their own eyes. Not being able to revenge themſelves on God, they have a delight in vicariouſly defacing, degrading, torturing, and tearing in pieces his image in man. Let no one judge of them, by what he has conceived of them, when they were not incorporated, and had no lead. They were then only paſſengers in a common vehicle. They were then carried along with the common motion of religion in the community, and, without being aware of it, partook of its influence. In that ſituation, their nature was left free to counterwork their principles. They deſpaired of giving any general currency to their opinions. They conſidered them as a reſerved privilege of a choſen few. But when the poſſibility of dominion, lead, and propagation, preſented themſelves, and that ambition, which before had ſo often made them hypocrites, might rather gain than loſe by a daring avowal of their ſentiments, then the nature of this infernal ſpirit, which has "evil for its good," appeared in its full perfection.—Nothing indeed but the poſſeſſion of ſome power can with any certainty diſcover, what at the bottom is the true character of any man. Without reading the reſearches of Vergniaud, Francais of Nantz, Iſnard, and ſome others of that ſort, it would not be eaſy to conceive the paſſion, rancour, and malice of their tongues and hearts.—They worked the people up to a perfect phrenzy againſt religion, and all its profeſſors.—They tore the reputation of the clergy to pieces by their infuriated ſpeeches and invectives, before they lacerated their bodies by maſſacres.—This fanatical enthuſiaſm left out, we omit the principal feature in the French revolution, and a principal conſideration with regard to the effects to be expected from a peace with it.

"The other ſort of men were the politicians. To them, who had little or not at all reflected on the ſubject, religion was in itſelf no object of love or hatred. They diſbelieved it, and that was all. Neutral with regard to that object, they took the ſide, which in the preſent ſtate of things, might beſt anſwer their purpoſes. They ſoon found that they could not do without the philoſophers; and the philoſophers ſoon made them ſenſible, that the deſtruction of religion was to ſupply them with the means of conqueſt, firſt at home, then abroad. The philoſophers were the active internal agitators, and ſupplied the ſpirit and principles; the ſecond gave the practical direction. Sometimes the one predominated in the compoſition, ſometimes the other. The only difference between them was, in the neceſſity of concealing the deſign for a time, and in their dealing with foreign nations; the fanatics going ſtrait forward and openly, the politicians by the ſurer mode of zigzag. In the courſe of events, this, among other cauſes, produced fierce and bloody contentions between them. But at the bottom, they agreed in all the objects of ambition, and irreligion, and ſubſtantially in all the means of promoting their ends.

"Without queſtion, to bring about the unexampled event of the French revolution, the concurrence of a very great number of views and paſſions was neceſſary. In that ſtupendous work no one principle, by which the human mind may have its faculties at once invigorated and depraved, was left unemployed; but I can ſpeak of it to a certainty, and ſupport by undoubted proofs, that the ruling principle of thoſe, who acted in the revolution as ſtateſmen, had the exterior aggrandizement of France as their ultimate end in the moſt minute part of the internal changes that were made. We, who of late years, have been drawn from an attention to foreign affairs, by the importance of our domeſtic diſcuſſions, cannot eaſily form a conception of the general eagerneſs of the active and energetic part of the French nation, itſelf; the moſt active and energetic of all nations, previous to its revolution, on that ſubject. I am convinced, that the foreign ſpeculators in France, under the old government, were twenty to one of the ſame deſcription, then or now in England; and few of that deſcription there were, who did not emulouſly ſet forward the revolution. The whole official ſyſtem, particularly in the diplomatic part, the regulars, the irregulars, down to the clerk in office (a corps, without all compariſon, more numerous than the ſame among us) co-operated in it. All the intriguers in foreign politics, all the ſpies, all the intelligencers, actually or late in function, all the candidates for that ſort of employment, acted ſolely on that principle.

"On that ſyſtem of aggrandizement, there was but one mind: but two violent factions roſe about the means. The firſt wiſhed France divided from the politics of the continent, to attend ſolely to her marine, to feed it by an increaſe of commerce, and thereby to overpower England on her own element. They contended, that if England were diſabled, the powers on the continent would fall into their proper ſubordination; that it was England, which deranged the whole continental ſyſtem of Europe. The others, who were by far the more numerous, though not the moſt outwardly prevalent at court, conſidered this plan for France as contrary to her genius, her ſituation, and her natural means. They agreed as to the ultimate object, the reduction of Britiſh power, and if poſſible, its naval power; but they conſidered an aſcendency on the continent as a neceſſary preliminary to that undertaking. They argued that the proceedings of England, herſelf, had proved the ſoundneſs of this policy. That her greateſt and ableſt ſtateſmen had not conſidered the ſupport of a continental balance againſt France as a deviation from the principle of her naval power, but as one of the moſt effectual modes of carrying it into effect. That ſuch had been her policy ever ſince the revolution; during which period the naval ſtrength of Great Britain had gone on increaſing in a direct ratio of her interference in the politics of the continent. With much ſtronger reaſon ought the politics of France to take the ſame direction; as well for purſuing objects which her ſituation would dictate to her, though England had no exiſtence, as for counteracting the politics of that nation; to France, continental politics are primary: they looked on them only of ſecondary conſideration to England, and however neceſſary, but as means neceſſary to an end.

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† *It was on theſe principles, that the national aſſembly in new modelling the government of France, entruſted ſo ſmall a ſhare of power to the puppet they called a conſtitutional king—and had Louis XVI been as regardleſs of religion, good faith, and the laws of nations, as he was of regal power and dignity—if the revolutioniſts had found him as ready to proſcribe religion, plunder the church, and violate treaties, as was neceſſary to execute their plans of conqueſt and dominion, he might have remained on the throne to this day. But Louis was a ſincere Chriſtian, he had ſome regard to his character as a man and a prince, and he was therefore ſoon laid aſide, as unfit for their purpoſe.*

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1801.

An Election of Officers for this Borough, for the preſent year, was held on Monday laſt, when the following gentlemen were elected.

Chief Burgeſs.
Doctor George Stevenſon.
Burgeſs.
Jeremiah Barker, Eſquire.
Aſſiſtants.
David Davis,
Robert Simpſon,
William Davis,
Peter Kintner.
Town Clerk.
William Woods.
High Conſtable.
Noble Wilock.
Aſſeſſors.
Robert Magee,
John Darragh.
Superviſors.
George Stewart,
Jeremiah Sturgeon.

The Act to provide for the more convenient organization of the Courts of the United States,

Paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, has been publiſhed in moſt of the papers as having paſſed the [illegible] of January; whereas it was not paſſed till the 13th of February. This miſtake is of importance, as it makes a difference as to the time when the next Supreme Court of the United States will be held; in the former caſe the next Supreme Court would be held in June, whereas the law not having paſſed until after the laſt February term, the next court will be held as uſual in Auguſt, after which, the terms will be changed agreeably to the directions of the law.

☞ The Printers who have publiſhed the Law above mentioned will pleaſe to give this a place in their papers.

Waſh. Feb.

A number of valuable Public

HORSES,

Will be Sold by Auction, on the 5th day of June next, in the Borough of Pittſburgh.

Six Months Credit will be given on approved ſecurity. *May 20, 1801.*

FOR SALE,

A TRACT *of* LAND *containing about 400 acres, ſituate in Pitt townſhip, about 5 miles from Pittſburgh, and adjoining William Elliot. For terms enquire of JOHN WILKINS, ſenior, Eſquire.*

Pittſburgh, May 20, 1801.

TO BE RENTED,

A TAN YARD, *with every ſuitable convenience for carrying on buſineſs, 13 miles from Pittſburgh, near the Monongahela River, with or without a good plantation. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately. Apply to Mr. JOHN REED, Tavernkeeper, Pittſburgh, or to WILLIAM CASTLEMAN, on the premiſes.*

May 19, 1801. tf.

FOR SALE;

The following

DONATION AND DEPRECIATION LAN

FIRST *Donation Diſtrict*—No. 5, 6, 15, 24, 52, 63, 82, 86, 91, 136, 150, 171, 180.
Second Donation Diſtrict—No. 22, 23, 171, 367, 380, 414, 427, 1763, 1828, 1895, 1898, 1913, 1942, 1945.
Third Donation Diſtrict—No. 23, 24, 57, 60, 456, 450, 480, 504, 527, 528, 529.
Fourth Donation Diſtrict—No. 68, 73, 75, 652, 661, 765, 796, 828, 854, 860.
Fifth Donation Diſtrict—No. 89, 96, 871, 889, 909, 982, 1014, 1085.
Sixth Donation Diſtrict—No. 1124, 1296, 1302
Seventh Donation Diſtrict—No. 135, 1368, 1369, 1379, 1474.
Eighth Donation Diſtrict—No. 159, 1525, 1529, 1537, 1554, 1598, 1623, 1633, 1640, 1651, 1659, 1670, 1695, 1719
Tenth Donation Diſtrict—No. 1970, 2020, 2073, 2130.
Second Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 107.
Third Depreciation Diſtrict—No, 91, 94.
Fourth Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 77, 78, 79, 93, 64, 148, 173, 174, 175, 177, 178.
Fifth Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 108, 287, 288.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above Tracts of Land, may know the terms of Sale by applying to the ſubſcriber, living three miles from Pittſburgh, on the weſt ſide of the Allegheny river,

JAMES SAMPLE.

May 20, 1801. 6w.

* * *

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW YORK, May 14.

On Tueſday laſt the Honourable OLIVER ELLSWORTH, late Envoy of the United States to the French Republic, arrived at Boſton in the ſhip Nancy, captain Orne, from Briſtol.

Captain Neil, of the Agnes, from St. Sebaſtiane, politely favoured the Editor of the New York Gazette with the following Copy of a Letter from Lewis M. O'Brien, Eſq American Conſul to James Cahill, at St. Sebaſtians, dated.

"*St. Andero. March 27.*

"Pleaſe to acquaint the maſters and ſupercargoes of American veſſels in your place and at Paſſage, that there is a ſcarcity of veſſels at Malaga, and many freights offer, and very high: alſo tell them, that by a circular I received yeſterday, and of which I ſhall ſend you a copy next poſt, the BASHAW of TRIPOLY, in Barbary, has declared HOSTILE intentions towards the United States.'

By the ſhip Penman, Marſchalk, in 37 days from London, papers to the evening of the THIRD of APRIL, incluſive, are received, by which we are enabled to lay before our readers the intelligence contained in the ſucceeding columns.

No event of political importance had occured in Europe ſince the date of our former accounts.

Couriers paſs frequently between the governments of the two great contending powers, on the ſubject of negociation for peace: but, if we may be allowed to form a judgment from appearances, that deſirable event is yet at ſome diſtance.

Flour in London on the 2d April was at 85s. ſterling the barrel.

A Spaniſh gentleman of reſpectability, who arrived at Boſton on Friday laſt, from Corunna, informs, that previous to his leaving that place he read, in a Madrid paper of the latter end of March, an account of the taking of Port Mahon, (in the Iſland of Minorca) by a French ſquadron conſiſting of 6 ſhips of the line, and two frigates, ſuppoſed to be Geautheme's diviſion of the Breſt fleet. He further informs, that an army of 35000 French had entered Spain by Pampalonia, and were on their march to Badajoe, where they were to be joined by 30 battalions of Spaniſh infantry, and 20 of horſe, who were to repair thither through Galacia; immediately after forming this junction they were to enter Portugal and commence the ſanguinary trade of war.

War Department,

APRIL 20th, 1801.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT ſeparate PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Secretary for Department of War, until the expiration of e 30th of June next, enſuing, for the ſupply all RATIONS, which may be required for th uſe of the United States, from the firſt day October 1801, until the thirtieth day of September, 1802, both days incluſive, at the following places, viz.

FIRST. At Pittſburgh; at Fort Franklin; Le Boeuf; at Preſqu'iſle; at Niagara; at Oſwego; at Detroit; at Fort Wayne; at Michilimackinac; at the Falls of St. Mary's; and at the Grand Portage on Lake Superior.

SECOND. At Forts Waſhington, Vincennes, and Maſſac; at the Cantonment near the mouth of the Ohio, and at any poſt or place on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi River, between the mouths of the Ohio and Illinois Rivers; and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Kentucky.

THIRD. At Knoxville, Tellico, South Weſt Point, and any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Tenneſſee; at Bear creek on the Tenneſſee River, and at any place in the Chickaſaw or Choctaw country between Bear creek and Natchez; at the Chickaſaw Bluffs; at Natchez; at Fort Adams and its dependencies, and thence to the Mobile River.

Separate PROPOSALS will alſo be received as aforeſaid for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States from the 1ſt day of January 1802, until the 31ſt day of December in the ſame year, both days incluſive, within the ſeveral ſtates hereinafter mentioned, viz.

FOURTH. At Point Peter; at Fort Greene; at Fort Wilkinſon; at Fort Pinckney; at Fort Johnſton; at Fort Moultrie in Charleſton Harbour; at Fort Johnſon, Cape Fear; and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Georgia, South-Carolina, and North Carolina.

FIFTH. At Fort Norfolk; at Harper's Ferry; at Fort M'Henry; at the City of Waſhington, nd at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Virginia and Maryland.

SIXTH. At Wilmington; at Fort Mifflin; at the Laboratory near Philadelphia; and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Delaware and Pennſylvania, excepting Pittſburg, Fort Franklin, Le Boeuf, and Preſqu'iſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

SEVENTH. At Trenton; at Fort Jay; at Weſt Point, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of New Jerſey or New-York, excepting Oſwego and Niagara in the ſtate of New York.

EIGHTH. At Newport; at New London, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut.

NINTH. At Fort Independence, Boſton Harbour, at Salem, at Marblehead, at Portland, at Portſmouth, at Bennington, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited, within the ſtates of Maſſachuſetts, New Hampſhire and Vermont.

A ration is to conſiſt of eighteen ounces of read or flour, or when neither can be obtained, t one quart of rice, or one and an half pound of ſted or boulted Indian meal, one pound and a uarter of freſh beef, or one pound of ſalted beef, r three quarters of a pound of ſalted pork; and hen freſh meat is iſſued ſalt at the rate of two uarts for every hundred rations; ſoap at the ate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a ound and an half, for every hundred rations—he propoſals will extend to the ſupply of rum, hiſkey, or other ardent ſpirits, at the rate of alf a gill per ration, and vinegar at the rate of o quarts for every hundred rations. The price the ſeveral components parts of the ration, as ell as ſubſtitutes and alternatives, muſt be ſpecified

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quanies as that there ſhall at all times, during the rm of the propoſed contracts, be ſufficient for e conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for ſix onths in advance, and at each of the other ſts on the Weſtern waters for at leaſt three onths in advance, of good and wholeſome pro ions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is alſo be permitted to all and every of the commands of fortified places, or of poſts, to call for at ions when the ſame can be tranſported, or at y time in the caſe of urgency, ſuch ſupplies of e proviſions in advance, as in the diſcretion of commandant ſhall be deemed proper. It is be underſtood that the contractor is to be at expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the ops, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depreions of an enemy, or by means of the troops the United States, ſhall be paid for by the ited States, at the price of the article captured ſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more ſons of creditable characters, and the certifie of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the cumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the cles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed. The privilege is to be underſtood to be reſerv o the United States of requiring that none of ſupplies which may be furniſhed under any the propoſed contracts, ſhall be iſſued until the ſupplies which have been, or may be, furniſhed under contracts now in force, have been conſumed, and that a ſupply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed poſts on the ſea board or Indian frontiers, not exceeding three months.

HENRY DEARBORN,
Secretary of War.

TO BE LET,

A Small but convenient two Story Brick Houſe and Kitchen, now in the tenure of the Rev. Mr. Steel, and oppoſite the Pittſburgh Academy. There is alſo a well improved Garden belonging to the houſe. For terms apply to

JAMES B. CLOW.
Pittſburgh, March 31, 1801.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcribers on the 22d inſtant, an apprentice to the Hatting buſineſs, named JOHN TITTERINGTON, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a dark complexion, between 18 and 19 years of age, very luſty, black hair, cut ſhort, down look, much addicted to ſwearing and many other vices, grey eyes, chews tobacco and ſmoaks ſegars, and is remarkable fond of ſtrong liquor; had on when he abſconded a dark grey round about jacket, light grey coating overalls, a rorum hat, and took with him a nankeen round about jacket and overalls, and a buff coloured waiſtcoat. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and ſecuring him in any jail in the United States.

THOMAS & SAMUEL MAGEE.
Pittſburgh, March 27, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber living in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Sunday night the 22d inſtant, a Mulatto Slave, called* PATRICK M'GUIRE, *he is about 23 years of age, about 6 feet high, ſtout made, ſquints, which is very perceivable to ſtrangers, and has the curly negro wool on his head, and has remarable large feet—has a ſcar juſt below his neck, occaſioned by a burn, is fond of liquor, and when drunk very talkative, had on a blanket coat with a blue cape, two jackets without ſleeves, one of them ſcarlet caſſimer, the other grey coating, a pair of velvet trowſers, tow ſhirt, half boots and wool hat. This fellow was a very faithful and induſtrious ſlave until I brought him to Pittſburgh, but receiving evil counſel, and being induced to believe that he was a free man, he turned out to be very worthleſs. I will give the above reward for apprehending and ſecuring him in any jail in Pennſylvania, ſo that I may get him again, or* THIRTY DOLLARS, *and reaſonable charges if taken out of the ſtate, and delivered to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.*

WILLIAM ANDERSON.
March 21, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres, on the waters of Pine creek, Pine townſhip, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittſburgh. There's fifteen acres of clear land, and a dwelling houſe on the Tract, and a mill ſeat ſuperior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.
Pittſburgh, December 22, 1800.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market Houſe,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buckſkin and Pluſh Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions, Saddle-bags, Portmanteus, Valeces, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Sadlery line done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1801.

ALMANACKS

For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, by the ſingle, dozen or groce.

November 13, 1800.

Warren Reſerved Tracts

FOR SALE.

ON Monday the firſt day of June next, Books will be opened in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living near the mouth of Brokenſtraw creek in the vicinity of the town of Warren, for the ſale of the Reſerved Tracts laid out by virtue of an act of aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of April, 1799 One fifth part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale—one fifth part within twelve months from the day of ſale—one fifth part in two years from ſaid day, and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale. No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after ſaid Books have been opened, and the higheſt price within that time will be accepted—all payments made will be forfeited unleſs the purchaſer within three years from the day of ſale makes an actual ſettlement on the tract purchaſed by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres for every fifty contained in the ſurvey, and erect thereon a meſſuage for the habitation of man, and reſide thereon for the ſpace of five years next following the firſt ſettlement of the ſame. No patent to iſſue unleſs ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made of ſuch actual ſettlement, reſidence and improvement.

JOHN ANDREWS, Commiſſioner.
Brokenſtraw, March 17, 18[illegible]

The Subſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and fellow citizens that he has commenced

Tavern-keeping

on the ſtate road leading from Pittſburgh to Greenſburgh, about mid-way between theſe places, in the large ſtone houſe lately occupied by Mr. Michael Hellman. He has provided himſelf with the neceſſary articles for the comfortable accommondtion of gentlemen travelling, and is determined that every attention and attendance ſhall be given.

The Stables are large and excellent, and the ſituation being on a dry gravelly ſoil, he flatters himſelf it will be an inducement to thoſe perſons driving the road to make it a ſtage. Hay and Oats of the beſt quality in abundance.

THOMAS LEE.
May 7, 1801.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living eighteen miles below Pittſburgh, on the Ohio river, on the 29th of April, a Bay HORSE, 14 hands and an half high, has a number of ſaddle marks, and had a bell on.—The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN FINREN.
May 6, 1801.

Left with the ſubſcriber, living on the Franklin road, near Muddy creek, in Butler county, in Auguſt laſt, a STEER. The perſon who left ſaid Steer is hereby informed, that unleſs he, or ſome one for him, comes and pay the expence of keeping, he will be ſold for the ſame on the 20th of May next.

BARTEL LAFFER.
Conequeneſſing townſhip, April 30, 1801.

The Subſcriber propoſes to open a

Conveyancing Office,

in Fifth Street, near the Diamond, where all kinds of Inſtruments of Writing will be done with accuracy and diſpatch, and on the loweſt terms. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on having their buſineſs done to their ſatiſfaction. Poſting of Books will alſo be attended to.

Moſes Ford.
Pittſburgh, April 25, 1801.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt Office, Franklin, April 1. 1801

James Buchanan, French creek, 40 miles from Pittſburgh.
Richard Proctor, care of Captain Samſon, Allegheny county, Franklin.
John Brandon, near Franklin.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from my Company, on the Ohio river, on the night of the 15th inſtant, the following named ſoldiers belonging to the army of the United States, viz.

AMBROSE BLAKE, 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches and an half high, brown hair, light complexion.

LEVI BEARDSLEY, 20 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches and an half high, grey eyes, dark hair, light complexion.

GERI JOURDAN, 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches and an half high, blue eyes, light hair, light complexion.

DAVID PALMER, 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, blue eyes, fair hair, light complexion.

THOMAS PALMER, 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches and an half high, blue eyes, brown complexion.

The above deſerters were born in New England, took with them their regimental cloathing, and a French muſket each, the property of the United States.

Whoever will apprehend the above deſcribed deſerters, and deliver them to me or the commanding officer of any military poſt within the United States, or will ſecure them in any Jail and give information thereof, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either and the neceſſary expences.

RUSSELL BISSALL, Captain
2d Regt Infantry.
March 16, 1801.

Laſt Notice.

WILLIAM STEELE,

ONCE more requeſts thoſe indebted to him to come forward and pay off their reſpective balances on or before the 15th day of May next, as he is determined to put all accounts unpaid at that time into the hands of proper officers for recovery, without reſpect to perſons.

Pittſburgh, 22d April, 1801.

WANTED,

Journeymen Boot and Shoemakers. Good Workmen will find immediate employment and generous wages, by applying to the ſubſcriber in Ferry ſtreet.

Andrew Willock.
Pittſburgh, April 5, 1801.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the Ohio river, one mile and a quarter below Pittſburgh, a dark Iron Grey *MARE COLT*, riſing two years old, has cropped ears, the edges of which are white, has a long tail, but is neither docked nor branded. Whoever takes up and delivers ſaid Colt to the ſubſcriber ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

THOMAS LEIGHTENER, [illegible]

Two Dollars R

STRAYED or Stolen from th
ing in the town of Pittſburgh
county, the 27th day of Februa
diſh brown coloured horſe COL
and 14 hands high, 3 years old
ed on the left buttock G L P,
mane hanging on both ſides the
Whoever takes up ſaid Colt and
the ſubſcriber in the town aforeſaid
the above reward, and for every
the ſame home one ſhilling. The
eaſily be ſeen owing to the long hair
GEORGE LIGHTE
Pittſburgh, March 10, 1801.

French Revolution

PROPOSALS,

By JAMES MAGEE, Printer,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A CONCISE HISTORY
OF THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION

In a ſeries of Letters,
By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS,
With an INTRODUCTION.
The whole brought down to the preſent

*** In this Volume will be found a Hiſtory of the French Revolution from its commencement to the preſent time—deſcribing its progreſs down to the death of the King, reign of Robeſpierre—ſketches of the *Buonaparte's* campaigns in Italy and Egypt, of the recent change in the internal policy of that country.

TERMS.

It ſhall be printed on a good type and paper; and elegantly bound and lettered.
The price to ſubſcribers will be One and *Twenty-five Cents*, to non-ſubſcribers the price will be conſiderably increaſed.
A liſt of the ſubſcribers names will be annexed to the work, which will be put to preſs as ſoon as ſufficient encouragement is given.
Chamberſburgh, February 12, 1801.

☞ This work will be iſſued from the Office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chamberſburgh.

Subſcriptions are received at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey,
ALSO,
Soap, Candles and Vinegar.
Apply to
OLIVER ORMSBY.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on very reduced prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

They ſtill continue to keep, as uſual, an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittſburgh, December 19, 1800.

A quantity of
BARR IRON & CASTINGS,
For Sale
A. & J. BARKER.
Pittſburgh, Jan. 25, 1801.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE juſt opening by the ſubſcribers at their NEW STORE in Pittſburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Prather and Smiley, conſiſting of a handſome and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a ſuperior quality, ſuitable to any ſeaſon which they are determined to ſell on reaſonable terms for Caſh, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.
Pittſburgh, November 20, 1800.

A COOPER,

WHO will engage to work for Twelve Months, will have Tools furniſhed him, and will meet with encouragement, by applying at this Office.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 27, 1801.

CLOVER SEED.

A QUANTITY of CLOVER SEED, for ſale, wholeſale and retail
JOHN HAM
Pittſburgh, March 21, 1801.

BLANKS.

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.